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E A S I N G W O L D \_ \_ R U R A L \_ \_ D I S T R I C T \_ \_ C O U N C I L .

ANNUAL REPORTS  
of the  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
and the  
SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND  
SURVEYOR.  
for the year  
1964.



PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

The whole of the Council.

CHAIRMAN.

Councillor W. N. Gill.

VICE-CHAIRMAN.

Councillor J. W. Verity.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health.

H. GRAY, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector and Surveyor (Wholetime).

E. CANHAM, C.R.S.H., & P.H.I.E.J.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Certificates Held:-

Royal Society of Health.

- (a) Public Health Inspector.
- (b) Inspector of Meat and other foods.
- (c) National Certificate in Building.

B. R. LOWE, C.R.S.H., & P.H.I.E.J.B.,

Certificates Held:-

Royal Society of Health.

- (a) Public Health Inspector.
- (b) Inspector of Meat and other Foods.
- (c) National Certificate in Building.

Clerical Staff:-

Mrs. H. Gidley. (Clerical Assistant).



EASINGWOLD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1964. The statistics which follow call for little comment. Fluctuations in certain of the rates are due to the small numbers involved and no valid conclusion can be drawn from them.

In the environmental field progress can again be recorded. Council house building continues at a steady rate and the Old Peoples' Scheme with Warden service came into use. One had some doubts how well pensioners would accept such modern accommodation with electrical under-floor heating, absence of an open fire and other similar novel features, but in the event there is no doubt about the scheme's success. The list of applicants is at a record level.

A start was made during the year on the major sewage scheme for the parishes of Huby and Sutton, and a further scheme for Stillington is contemplated, together with an extension to the sewers and works at Easingwold.

One problem which recurs is that of human brucellosis due to drinking infected, unpasteurised milk or from contact with infected animals. The disease is not notifiable in humans but family doctors usually pass on information about such cases. An investigation is set in motion aiming at the elimination of the infected milk but due to the long inoculation period, the lengthy time lag involved in testing animals, and the lack of legal control over the disposal of infected cows the situation remains very unsatisfactory. One hopes that a policy of compensation and slaughter will be adopted in order to eliminate completely this danger to health.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'H. G. Gran', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Medical Officer of Health.



EASINGWOLD RURAL DISTRICT.

ANNUAL REPORT.

of the Medical Officer of Health

for the year - 1964.

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General Statistics.

Area of District: 74,362 acres.

Registrar General's estimate  
of population mid - 1964: 11,450

Number of Dwellinghouses:	Private:	2,751
	Local Authority:	585
	H.M. Forces:	165
	Home Office and Others:	28
		<hr/>
		3,529
		<hr/>

Rateable Value to 1st April, 1964: £242,325. 0. 0.

Sum represented by a Penny Rate: 1,022. 2. 7.

<u>Births:</u>	<u>1962.</u>	<u>1963.</u>	<u>1964.</u>
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Total (Live and Stillbirths)	174	174	166
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Live Births:	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	89	64	153
Illegitimate	5	5	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	94	69	163
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	14.9	15.0	14.5
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Corrected Live Birth Rate (Factor 1.08)	16.4	16.2	15.7
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England and Wales	18.0	18.2	18.4
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Illegitimate Live Births (representing 6.1% of live births in 1964)	6	7	10
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<u>Stillbirths:</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	-	3	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	-	3	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 live and Stillbirths):	17.3	5.7	18.1
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Rate for England and Wales:	18.1	17.2	16.3
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	<u>Total.</u>
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year) 7 males. No females.	7
Four of these died under 4 weeks of age, three under one week. One of these infant deaths occurred in the ten illegitimate children.	

<u>Infant Mortality Rates.</u>	<u>1963.</u>	<u>1964.</u>
Total Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:	34.6	42.9
Legitimate " " " 1,000 " "	24.1	39.2
Illegitimate " " " 1,000 " "	286.0	100.0
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks) per 1,000 total live births:	11.5	24.5
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week) per 1,000 total live births:	11.5	18.4
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths under one week) per 1,000 births:	17.3	36.0
Maternal Mortality Rate (including abortion) per 1,000 live and stillbirths:	nil	nil

<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>1960.</u>	<u>1961.</u>	<u>1962.</u>	<u>1963.</u>	<u>1964.</u>
Male.	75	70	46	81	56
Female.	50	63	59	54	59
Total:	125	133	105	135	115
Crude Rate:	10.4	11.6	9.1	11.7	10.0
Corrected Rate:	10.7	11.8	9.3	12.0	10.3
England and Wales:	11.5	11.9	11.9	12.2	11.3

Correction Factor: 1.03



CAUSES OF DEATH.

	<u>1962.</u>		<u>1963.</u>		<u>1964.</u>	
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory.	-	-	-	-	1	-
2. Tuberculosis, other forms.	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphylitic Diseases.	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria.	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough.	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections.	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles.	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases.	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasms, stomach.	-	1	4	-	-	1
11.                      Lung, broncus.	4	-	3	2	-	-
12.                      Breast.	-	3	-	3	-	-
13.                      Uterus.	-	-	-	2	-	-
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	5	3	3	6	9	6
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia.	2	-	1	2	1	-
16. Diabetes.	-	1	2	-	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system.	3	14	14	8	7	12
18. Coronary disease, angina.	10	15	17	7	12	10
19. Hypertension with heart d sease.	-	-	1	2	-	3
20. Other heart diseases.	8	5	3	9	3	4
21. Other circulatory diseases.	2	2	3	3	5	5
22. Influenza.	1	-	1	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia.	2	6	9	5	5	5
24. Bronchitis.	1	1	8	0	2	2
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system.	-	-	-	1	-	-
26. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum.	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	-	-	1	1	-	-
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis.	-	-	-	-	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate.	1	-	-	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, child birth and abortion.	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital Malforms.	-	-	2	-	1	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	4	6	5	3	6	6
33. Motor Vehicle accidents.	-	1	3	-	2	-
34. All other accidents.	2	1	-	-	-	2
35. Suicide.	1	-	1	-	-	-
36. Homicide and operations of war.	-	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>						
Total:	46	59	81	54	56	59



COMPARATIVE INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	3	3	2	1	2
Non Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	2	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever.	7	-	-	1	-
Diphtheria.	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever.	-	-	-	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia.	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia.	1	-	-	2	-
Erysipelas.	1	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection.	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmic Neonatorum.	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery.	33	8	-	2	-
Poliomyelitis.	-	-	-	-	-
Measles.	6	90	200	27	152
Whooping Cough.	4	3	-	-	3
Food Poisoning.	-	-	-	-	-

A case of malaria was notified, contracted abroad.



## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BULMER AREA

The County Council Area is divided into ten areas for the purpose of day to day administration. The Bulmer Area, the largest in population consists of the Rural Districts of Easingwold, Flaxton, Thirsk and Wath, and new offices are in use at Manor Road, Easingwold. The offices are shared with officers of other Committees of the County Council, making for close co-operation with the Welfare Officer, Children's Visitor, and the Mental Welfare Workers. An Area Health Sub-Committee meets at least five times yearly, and consists of representatives of the County Council, District Councils and co-opted members.

Your Medical Officer of Health holds appointments with the four District Councils, and the Health and Education Committee of the County Council. Two full time Medical Officers are employed largely in the area, Dr. Gardiner as Medical Officer of the Mobile Clinic, with duties in schools, and Dr. Gowans employed mainly in school work. A number of general practitioners officiate at static infant welfare clinics within the districts in which they practice.

### Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory at Northallerton carries out examination of water, milk, ice cream and pathological specimens taken during the investigation of infectious diseases.

### Ambulance Service

The Area is served by two stations at Haxby and Thirsk, and co-operation is maintained with the adjoining ambulance services in York and the West Riding. Both stations are in excellent new premises.

### Child Welfare

Three purpose-built clinics now exist, at Easingwold, Thirsk and Huntington, and with these excellent premises now available, the range of services provided is tending to increase.

Sessions are held at 23 centres within the area. Children from the Langthorpe-Kirby Hill area attend the West Riding centre at Boroughbridge. At 12 centres the whole clinic staff officiate (a total of 340 sessions). 143 sessions were carried out by general practitioners at the remainder. During the year two clinics, at Bell Farm (within the City of York), and at Strensall Camp were closed due to small numbers attending, and provision made elsewhere by increasing the frequency of clinic sessions. A similar reorganisation of the clinic held at Knayton is to take place shortly, consequent upon the provision of the new clinic at Thirsk.

From the statistical returns it would seem that four out of every five children born in the area attend one or other child welfare centre.

### Nursing Services

In the less densely populated parts of the area, nurses undertaking midwifery, home nursing and health visiting are employed, but when it becomes economical to do so in the more built-up parts of the area, health visiting is separated from other duties, and health visitors carrying out only this work are employed. At the year end the following staff were employed:

Health Visitors	-	Full time 4	Part time 3	(One vacancy)
Generalised duties	-	11		
Home Nurses, Midwives	-	6		
Relief and other part time staff	-	4		

### Vaccination and Immunisation

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Bulmer Area - total population	60,270	61,130	62,360
No. of live births in area	1,146	1,209	1,242
Children vaccinated against smallpox in year	1,676	330	598
Children immunised against diphtheria (primary)	970	1,111	910
Children immunised against diphtheria (booster)	388	486	710
Children immunised against whooping cough	1,109	987	902

These figures are reassuring, as about 75% of children are immunised against diphtheria and whooping cough, and over half vaccinated against smallpox. One would like to see the figures even higher. It may well be that records of all these procedures are not received from General Practitioners in spite of the fee which is paid; it is not unusual to attempt to trace records of children said to have been immunised, without success.



Vaccination against poliomyelitis with the oral vaccine continues at a high level, and those children who were vaccinated with Salk vaccine in infancy and are now reaching school age are given the Oral vaccine as a booster.

Routine vaccination against tuberculosis with B.C.G. vaccine is not accepted as policy by the County Council, and activities in this field are limited to securing the protection of children known to be at risk through contact with a case of tuberculosis.

Vaccination against measles is being carried out in some parts of the country on a trial basis, and will no doubt be available generally in the near future.

#### Welfare Foods

National Dried Milk, orange juice, cod liver oil and vitamin tablets are supplied at clinics throughout the area, and by a few shopkeepers on a voluntary basis. Since a charge was made for cod liver oil, and a price increase for orange juice, sales of these products have fallen. Competition for this market by private firms producing more palatable products has helped the fall, and one wonders whether the time has not arrived for the Government to get rid at last of the war time measure which seems to have outlived its usefulness.

#### Domestic Help Service

The steady growth of this service seen in previous years seems to have halted in 1964 as the following table shows.

Cases helped:

	1962	1963	1964
Maternity	20	19	16
Chronic sick, aged etc.	118	124	134
Others	9	14	11
Hours worked	24,501	27,613	28,140

Some 65 persons are employed on the domestic help service, equivalent to 13 whole time employees.

#### Chiropody

Three part-time chiropodists are employed at 12 centres in the area. As the purpose-built clinics have come into use, they are used as chiropody centres, properly equipped and with ideal facilities for this work, but at the other centres makeshift facilities only are possible, making working conditions less satisfactory, but nevertheless greatly appreciated by the patients, mainly pensioners. Voluntary workers are in attendance at these services, undertaking the booking, recording, and other useful work, and at some centres volunteers transport patients from outlying places. There is scope for some increase in this work, but this may well have to await a mileage payment to the drivers.

#### Care and After Care

Various nursing aids are supplied on request from the Area Office for the temporary use of patients. Large items of equipment such as Oxford Hoists and wheelchairs are provided. Where permanent provision of equipment is required, the Welfare Department assumes responsibility for its supply.

For cases of tuberculosis, free milk is supplied on the recommendation of the Chest Physician, and good liaison is kept with the Chest Clinics by the attendance of a Health Visitor.

#### Health Education

As pointed out in previous reports, the greater proportion of the work is carried out during the day to day contact with the people, of nurses, health inspectors, doctors, and a modest effort is made in this field by formal lectures, and the use of visual aid material including film and film strip projectors.

#### Volunatry Workers

Mention must be made of the valuable assistance of voluntary work carried out in the area by many organisations and individuals, especially those ladies who give their time in assisting at Child Welfare and Chiropody Clinics, and to the growing service of Meals on Wheels. An attempt is being made to increase the scope of such volunteers' work.



EASINGWOLD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Annual Report of the Senior Public Health Inspector  
and Surveyor - for the Year 1964.

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To the Chairman and Members of the  
Easingwold Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the Sanitary Circumstances of the District for the year 1964.

Virtually the whole of the District, with the exception of a few isolated premises, is supplied by or within reach of mains water from the Ryedale Joint Water Board. Most of the houses in Brandsby-cum-Stearsby are supplied from an old private system although the public main passes through.

Sewers and Sewage Disposal.

Although progress may seem to be slow in the provision of disposal works and sewers in some villages, it must be recognised that the costs are high and the legal and administrative work takes a considerable time.

It is pleasing therefore to report that in 1964, Crayke Sewerage Scheme has been completed, and in operation from the early part of the year. The cessation of pollution of ditches in the area will be welcomed by the inhabitants.

The Huby and Sutton Scheme, commenced in early summer, progressed extremely well aided by one of the longest spells of dry weather for many years. This extensive scheme should be completed in 1965, and will relieve many lengths of ditches from pollution by sewage. The problem of effluent from farms discharging into these same ditches will remain however, and it seems that it may be many years before all sources of such pollution are eliminated.

At the Crankley Disposal works which treat sewage from Easingwold, a measuring flume and recorder have been installed and a permanent record of flows over the whole day for many months is now available. From these records it is shown that even in long dry spells the flow is about twice what the works were designed to carry.

The Consulting Engineer prepared a scheme for enlargement of the Crankley Works and provision of sewers for the Alne and Raskelf Roads area at an estimated cost of £94,267. O. O. This Scheme awaited various approvals at the close of the year.

Stillington Sewerage Scheme, prepared by the Council's Consulting Engineer has received the Council's approval and has been submitted for the approval of the various official bodies concerned. It is to be hoped that this scheme is commenced in 1965.

Raskelf is the last of the original list of Priority Schemes and should be the next put forward for approval. When this has been done the Council should then consider the smaller villages which lack sewers and proper means of sewage disposal, particularly where ditches are fouled by untreated or partially treated sewage.



Water Supplies.

(a) Public Supply.

The water supply has been satisfactory throughout the year. Normally water supplied through public mains is chlorinated and three samples of water from the public mains which proved unsatisfactory were due to one of the chlorinators breaking down.

The total consumption of water for the District was 226,987,000 gallons.

(b) Private Supplies.

( i) Brandsby Supply.

Five samples out of 25 have been reported as unsatisfactory.

( ii) Newburgh Supply.

Three of the samples taken from this supply have been satisfactory and two unsatisfactory.

(iii)Individual Supplies.

The majority of samples taken have been from isolated farms and properties in the parishes of Oulston and Yearsley. Samples were also taken from a private supply at Low Lion Lodge, Yearsley, which supplies a number of premises in the Helmsley Rural District Area.

(c) Summary of Samples submitted for Bacteriological Examination.

<u>Sources.</u>	<u>Nature of Samles.</u>			
	<u>Chlorinated.</u>		<u>Raw.</u>	
	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.
1. Ryedale Joint Water Board:	72	3	46	28
2. <u>Private Supplies:</u>				
(a) Brandsby			20	5
(b) Newburgh			3	2
(c) Individual			14	7
Total:	72	3	83	42

No samples have been submitted for chemical analysis.



Dwellinghouses and population supplied from public mains.

Parish.	Total for District.		Total served from public mains	
	Dwelling Houses	Population (mid.1964)	direct to house. Dwelling.	Population.
Aldwark.	53	183	53	183
Alne.	157	404	157	404
Angram Grange.	5	18	5	18
Beningbrough.	22	69	22	69
Brafferton.	73	255	71	254
Brandsby-cum-Stearsby.	92	244	43	120
Carlton Husthwaite.	44	128	44	128
Coxwold.	65	208	65	208
Crayke.	121	368	121	368
Dalby-cum-Skewsby.	29	87	27	83
Easingwold.	858	2656	858	2656
Farlington.	33	119	33	119
Flawith.	19	70	19	70
Helperby.	175	404	175	404
Huby.	195	577	195	577
Husthwaite.	135	337	133	331
Linton-on-Ouse.	227	1337	62	205
Marton-cum-Moxby.	22	83	22	83
Myton-upon-Swale.	46	129	46	129
Newburgh.	30	109	14	49
Newton-upon-Ouse.	123	390	123	390
Oulston.	40	130	36	121
Overton.	15	48	15	48
Raskelf.	113	390	113	390
Shipton.	172	445	172	445
Stillington.	183	552	183	552
Sutton-on-Forest.	170	676	169	672
Tholthorpe.	52	147	52	147
Thormanby.	34	98	32	95
Thornton-on-the-Hill.	12	47	11	45
Tollerton.	174	508	174	508
Whenby.	24	72	20	60
Wildon Grange.	5	16	5	16
Yearsley.	30	108	21	79
Youlton.	13	38	13	38
Totals:	3561	11450	3304	10064

The R. A. F. Establishment at Linton-on-Ouse has its own supply.

There are five houses in the District supplied from public mains by stand pipes:-

Parish of Whenby	4 houses,	12 persons.
Parish of Oulston	1 house,	2 persons.





HOUSING.

(a) New Houses.

The total number of new houses erected during the year was 90.

<u>Parish.</u>	<u>Local Authority.</u>	<u>Private.</u>
Alne.	-	2
Brafferton	2	-
Coxwold.	4	-
Easingwold.	26	23
Huby.	-	5
Linton on Ouse.	4	-
Newton upon Ouse.	-	2
Oulston.	-	1
Raskelf.	-	1
Shipton.	-	4
Stillington.	3	1
Thormanby.	6	1
Tollerton.	-	4
Youlton.	-	1
Total:	45	45

17 houses have been discontinued as dwellings as a result of action taken under the Housing Acts.

One house formerly closed has been made fit and re-occupied during the year.

At the end of the year there were 271 applicants for Council Houses.

(b) Building Regulations.

The number of private enterprise houses erected was considerably more than in 1963. The rate of new building increased and the numbers of Local Authority and private enterprise houses are expected to rise in 1965. New Sewerage schemes tend to open further land for development and this trend may be expected to continue.

76 plans for new dwellings have been approved during 1964. 350 applications under the Regulations have been dealt with during the year.





	Grant.				Breakdown of Standard Grants.				
	Discretionary.		Standard.		bath.	wash basin.	hot water.	W.C.	food store.
	owner occup.	owner.	owner occup.	owner.					
Alne.	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	2	-
Angram Grange.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brafferton.	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	1
Brandsby.	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	2	-
Carlton Hus- thwaite.	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-
Coxwold.	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Crayke.	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	2	2
Easingwold.	1	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	2
Farlington.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flawith.	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-
Helperby.	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1
Huby.	2	-	2	-	1	1	1	2	-
Linton.	-	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	2
Newburgh.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newton.	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1
Oulston.	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-
Raskelf.	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Shipton.	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1
Stillington.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tholthorpe.	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	-
Tollerton.	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-
Totals:	8	6	14	13	20	21	20	26	11

Grants approved totalled £7,933. 0. 0. and £12,465.14. 0. was paid out for works completed in 1964.



### PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Household refuse is picked up at 7 to 10 day intervals from all but isolated properties away from the public roads and even some of these are given a limited service when arrangements can be made to bring the refuse to a road visited by one of the Council's refuse wagons. Disposal of the refuse is by controlled tipping at either Crankley Brick ponds or Flawith Gravel pit. Levelling of the tips is done by means of a tractor equipped with a 'dozer blade, which is also used for spreading soil covering, but heavier equipment has to be employed at times.

Further sites for tipping are urgently needed particularly in the east and south sides of the District. The existing tips will not last many more years.

It must be remembered that the refuse vehicles are also used for cleansing ashpits and pail closets and this objectionable work should really be considered as part of sewage disposal. Conversion of ashpits and pail closets to W.C's however does little to reduce the amount of work as the premises must still be visited to pick up household refuse after dustbins have been supplied.

### SEPTIC TANKS.

Our sewage tanker which services sewage works and village tanks, also cleans out septic tanks. While the reduction in numbers of tanks will be considerable when the Huby-Sutton Scheme is completed yet this is offset by the additional tanks which are being provided for new houses and for conversion schemes at older premises. 36 new tanks have been installed during 1964.



#### MEAT INSPECTION.

All meat and food inspection in the District is carried out by your Public Health Inspectors. The Meat Inspection Regulations came into force on the 1st October, 1963, and inspection of meat is now a statutory duty. Sunday inspection has been necessary throughout the whole year, together with some out of normal hours working and holiday duties.

Under the above Regulations the Council resolved to make the maximum charge for the meat inspection service and the revenue for the year was £198.18. 9d.

The appended table gives details of the animals slaughtered and inspected during the year; 649 visits being made by the Inspectors for this purpose.

*Cysticercus bovis* was found on five occasions, in each instance only single degenerate cysts were isolated.

During the year 2 tons 12 cwts. 6 st. 7 lbs. of meat and offals were found to be diseased or unsound and were condemned and sent for processing. A large proportion of the meat and offals condemned was derived from 170 animals slaughtered in emergency.

#### SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958.

The four private slaughterhouses, listed below, were licensed during 1964:-

- |  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. Premises in Chapel Street, Easingwold.    | Owner: Mr. W.P. Brown. |
| 2. Premises at "Cote House," Husthwaite.     | Mr. J.J. Thornton.     |
| 3. Premises at "South View," Newton-on-Ouse. | Mr. F.R. Shepherd.     |
| 4. Premises at "Richmond House," Tholthorpe. | Mr. F.G. Hartley.      |

53 Informal Notices were served regarding slaughterhouses and slaughtermen. All were complied with during the year.

#### SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958.

There are 26 persons in the District licensed to slaughter animals. One new licence was issued during the year.



1964.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

Animal.	Cattle ex Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number Killed	824	4	40	2118	1093	-
Number Inspected	824	4	40	2118	1093	-
<u>All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	1	9	15	7	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	106	2	8	45	62	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Disease other than T.B. or Cysticerci.	12.8%	75.0%	42.5%	2.8%	6.3%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>						
Whole Carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	2	-	-	-	18	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	.24%	-	-	-	1.7%	-
<u>Cysticercosis.</u>						
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned.	5	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-





ANNUAL REPORT 1964.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 ETC.

1. There are 123 food premises in the District, comprising 10 butchers shops, 49 confectioners, grocers and greengrocers, 11 catering premises, 45 licensed premises, 3 licensed sports clubs and 6 fried fish shops. All the premises have mains water available.
2. Six butchers premises are registered for sausage making etc.
3. Eight dairies are registered for the sale of bottled milk, all of which is designated.
4. 43 visits of inspection have been made to ice cream premises, 8 to dairies and 230 to other food preparing premises during the year. Improvements have been carried out at various licensed houses during the year as a result of informal action, but there remain many premises requiring improvement particularly of sanitary accommodation etc.
5. No education courses in hygienic practices have been run, there being insufficient staff to do so. This education must be limited to personal instruction during routine visits. Special attention has been given in respect of premises retailing pre-packed frozen goods.
6. All condemned meat and offals are disposed of by digestion in a modern privately owned plant situated in an adjoining district. Other foods, of which normally only small quantities are condemned, are disposed of by burying in the Council's Tip.
7. There have been no special inspections of large consignments of food during the year.

Many visits have been made to food premises, canteens, etc. to inspect possible stocks of corned beef, as a result of the outbreak of Typhoid in Aberdeen. On only three premises were any of the suspect tins discovered, these being returned to the wholesalers in accordance with Ministry instructions. At one of these premises a tin had been opened, and a sample of the contents submitted for bacteriological examination proved negative.

8. No premises are registered for the manufacture of ice-cream in this District; there are 44 premises registered for retailing pre-packed ice-cream.
9. Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 - 1956.

It has been found to be virtually impossible to carry out a set programme of inspections with the staff available, but routine inspections have been made mainly in conjunction with other aspects of the department's work. All Informal Notices served have been complied with.

25 lbs. of various foods have been inspected at the request of canteen and shop managers. The food, upon inspection having been found unfit for human consumption, was condemned and disposed of by burying in the Council's tip.

163 visits have been made to school canteens and other food preparing premises, and in general conditions had been satisfactory. 16 unsatisfactory conditions have been remedied after informal notices.

10. Milk.

There are no milk pasteurisation plants in the District, and no milk samples were taken during the year. 15 visits were made to retailers premises.



11. Bakehouses.

18 visits were paid to 6 bakehouses in the District, and they have been found to be satisfactory. There are no underground bakehouses.

RAT AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

Destruction of rats and mice at private houses is carried out on request, free of charge. Business premises and farms etc. are cleared on a yearly contract basis.

At the end of the year many complaints of rats resorting to buildings were received, the rats seeking food which before harvest they found in the fields.

147 annual contracts were in hand at the year end.

Sewer infestations generally were found to be light and refuse tips, regularly attended to, did not become seriously infested.

318 premises were treated for infestations of rats or mice, 4,152 visits being made by the Council's Officers and Rodent Operator for this purpose.

INSECT PESTS.

Few complaints of infestations have been received during the year, mainly of a minor nature such as wasp's nests, ants and cluster flies. It is a reflection of our higher standard of living that I cannot report treating any premises for those scourges of former years, bugs and fleas.

THE CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

There were 27 residential caravans stationed in the District during 1964.

There were 20 sites licensed for stationing 27 caravans of residential type and two sites licensed for 27 holiday type caravans.

Some difficulty has been experienced with itinerant people occupying caravans on land which had not been approved for such a purpose, many visits being paid to such sites before they have been vacated.



FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1964 FOR THE RURAL DISTRICT  
OF EASINGWOLD IN THE COUNTY OF YORKSHIRE (N.R.)

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

PREMISES .  (1)	Number on Register  (2)	Number of		
		Inspect -ions. (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	5	11	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	38	21	3	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	10	2	-
Total:	46	42	5	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars.  (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.  (6)
	Found. (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	3	3	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature(S3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation(S.4.)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors. (S.6.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)	2	2	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient					
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	-	1	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork.)	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	7	7	-	2	-

There are no Out-workers registered in the District.



